

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please amend the paragraph [0023] as follows:

[0023] Figure 4A-E depicts cross-sectional view of various locations of the cable and safety valve assembly shown in Figure 1. Figure 4A is a cross-section view of the safety valve assembly taken at line I-I in Figure 1. Figure 4B is a cross-section view of the safety valve assembly taken at line II-II in Figure 1. Figure 4C is a cross-section view of the safety valve assembly taken at line III-III in Figure 1. Figure 4D is a cross-section view of the safety valve assembly taken at line IV-IV in Figure 1. Figure 4E is a cross-section view of the safety valve assembly taken at line V-V in Figure 1.

Please amend the paragraphs [0032] – [0034] as follows:

[0032] Energizing the piston 242 serves to open the subsurface safety valve 210 for fluid flow. In the arrangement shown in Figure 2, the application of hydraulic pressure through the control port 27 serves to force the piston 242 within the sealing mandrel 240 downward. The piston 242, in turns, acts upon a flow tube 244, translating the flow tube 244 longitudinally. Additionally, the energy from the piston 242, through a ~~connection~~ compression member 248, compresses a spring 246 that is used to return the flapper 218 to the closed position. In Figure 2, the flow tube 244 is shown shifted fully downward due to the energy from the piston 242. In this position, the flow tube 244 maintains the flapper 218 (obscured by flow tube 244 in this figure) in an open position.

[0033] Figure 3 presents the safety valve 210 in its closed position. When pressure (or energy) is relieved from the piston 242, the spring 246 releases to act on the ~~connecting~~ compression member 248, thereby moving the flow tube 244 longitudinally upward. This, in turn, frees the flapper 218 from the flow tube 244 and allows the flapper 218 return to its normally closed position. In the closed position, the flapper 218 blocks the axial bore 250 extending through the safety valve 210 from fluid

communication. Other exemplary safety valves contemplated by the present invention are disclosed in U.S. Patent Nos. 5,125,457 and 6,513,594 and U.S. Publication Nos. 2002/0040788 and 2003/0079880, all of which are incorporated by reference herein in their entirety.

[0034] Aspects of the present invention provide a novel way of running the cable 80 from surface while maintaining subsurface safety valve 10 integrity. In the one embodiment, the cable 80 is integrated with the safety valve 10. In a preferred embodiment shown in Figure 1, the cable 80 is initially disposed exterior to the tubing string insert 30. This can be clearly seen in Figure 4A, which is a cross-sectional view ~~section-A~~ take at line I-I of Figure 1. As the cable 80 reaches the safety valve 10, the cable 80 is routed to the interior of the safety valve assembly 100 through a first electrical adapter 81. The first electrical adapter 81 is disposed proximate the fluid bore 50 of the safety valve assembly 100, which has been offset to accommodate the first electrical adapter 81. After leaving the first adapter 81, the cable 80 is directed through the tubing lock mandrel 36. As shown in Figure 4B, the cable 80 is located inside the fluid bore 50 while it extends through the tubing lock mandrel 36.

Please amend the paragraph [0036] as follows:

[0036] Thereafter, the cable 80 is re-routed to the exterior of the safety valve assembly 100 through a second electrical adapter 82. Figure 4D shows a cross-section view of the assembly 100 ~~at section-D~~ taken at line IV-IV of Figure 1. From there, the cable 80 extends along the exterior of the water conduit 60 to the pump and motor system 70 as shown in Figure 1 and Figure 4E.